The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,096.

NEW YORK.

e Attention of Politicians Absorbed in the Trial of Haggerty.

Committee of Seventy Examining the Ashes of the Burned Documents.

reat Change Observed in the Conduct and Habits of Mayor Hall.

The Alleged Frauds of Collector Murphy Create a Great Sensation.

The Board of Supervisors Partly Responsible for the Armory Swindle.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

IN THE TRIAL OF HAGGERTY ET AL.

YORK, Sept. 23.—The bustle and excitement which have prevailed about the courts of the city hall have almost wholly ceased. The attention of politicians who [illegible] the habit of congregating at these places is now absorbed in the trial of Haggerty and Baker now going on at the Court of Sessions. The most desperate efforts are being made for the defence of the accused. The trial promises to be exciting. The indifference which the police authorities showed as to the examination of the apartments occupied by Haggerty in the new court-house with a view of tracing the missing vouchers Wednesday occasioned some surprise.

REAMINING THE ASHES.

Several of the Committee of Seventy, however, made an inspection of the ash-heap. Orders were given to have every remnant of the documents removed to the Controller's office. Experts are to be employed to make anything out of the remains of the destroyed vouchers.

It has been observed that the conduct and habits of Mayor Hall have undergone a great change in the last few days. Usually the Mayor seems c[illegible] preoccupied with business; now he keeps his private office wholly open, though the attendance of politicians who were accustomed to throng his ante-room are no longer seen.

THE TIMES IMPARTIAL.

The Times is again lampooned at the delay which is shown by the Committee of Seventy in taking measures directly against the ring thieves. It says to the committee: "If you have evidence, lay it before the public which will justify the arrest of Bill Tweed, why, in Heaven's name, don't you send an officer after him at once?"

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union last evening, which was largely attended, resolutions were passed declaring that it is the desire of the German Democracy to make common cause with honest Democrats against the corrupt [illegible]ces of the party. The Germans will [illegible] delegation to Rochester, if such a m[illegible] is not perfected.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAWYERS.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-TWO

has been appointed by Samuel G. Courtney, under authority of the late meeting at Apollo Hall, to prepare a plan to provide for a full, fair representation of all Democrats in the General Committee, who are opposed to the present city government. Courtney says that it is the object of the organization to secure a repeal of the provision of the charter which, he thinks, was specially framed to cover up frauds upon the people; also disrupt and destroy Tammany.

TWEED ENGAGED IN ANOTHER FRAUD.

The Committee of Seventy are said to be preparing an application for a special injunction to restrain the [illegible] sinking the meters approved by him to the water pipes in buildings except dwelling houses. The charge against Tweed in this instance is that the meter cost only $15, whereas the price charged is $60; besides the meters are said to be of a poor order.

MRS. HAGGERTY.

It was expected that Mrs. Haggerty, wife of the alleged voucher robber, would be examined at the Essex-market police court this morning, and a large delegation of curiosity seekers assembled. The examination was postponed. Ex-Judge Wm. C. Barrett, counsel for the prosecution, stated in open court that Judge Ledwith (Barrett) had not, as alleged in some newspapers, consented to release Mrs. Haggerty, nor had he any consultation with the District Attorney on the subject.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Mrs. Haggerty, charged with being implicated with her husband in the voucher robbery, was admitted to bail this afternoon, by Judge Ledwith, in the sum of five thousand dollars.

In Brooklyn to-day, Dr. Perry was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, having caused the death of Emily A. Post, while procuring an abortion. The prisoner was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE,

[illegible]pted by the Committee of Seventy to-day, was the object for which the organization [illegible]ected, and declares that their fellowship with [illegible]en non-partisan and conducted [illegible]ike. It is to serving all political classes [illegible]to save the city from the corruption [illegible]ving each from the degradation of [illegible]erved for a few, a power as those who have [illegible]ature, and recently in the State Legislature, sentiment or reform. A healthy

Both parties have suffered from the corrupting influence of their leading men. Honest men of both parties should join in the work of purifying [illegible]n its city. "The political ascendency of one party or [illegible] the time does not make [illegible] the breaking out in all the [illegible] in the community, to whose existence [illegible] Ring power is due. The Ring has robbed [illegible] stolen itself into power, bought Legislatures, controlled Governors, corrupted newspapers, defiled justice, violated the ballot-box at otherwise brought woes upon the city. Honest men must be sent to the Legislature. Honest men must have charge of State affairs, and all other considerations must be buried out of sight. Indifferent citizens are asked to lay aside their apathy and aid in the conflict against the political villainy existing. The people of this State have before them [illegible] such an inspiration to redeem themselves from the wiles of political thieves and effect that reformation which the times too much demand. The address is signed by Henry Stebbins, President; Wm. F. Harvemeyer, Vice President.

ELECTED COLONEL.

The son of Controller Connolly has been elected Colonel of the new eighty-eighth Irish regiment. Young Connolly saw service in the late war.

COLLECTOR MURPHY'S FRAUDS.

The expose made in yesterday's Tribune of frauds alleged to have been made by Collector Murphy has created a great sensation, and the matter was the subject of talk all over the city last evening. Mr. Murphy publishes an answer to the charges, but the Tribune says it is not half done with him. The editorial was in the following words: "The uncontradicted facts now laid before that impartial tribunal, the public, prove Murphy guilty, and demand his expulsion from any place of honor or trust under the Government he has so grossly defrauded."

THE ARMORY SWINDLE.

The investigating committee of citizens who were appointed to look into the armory swindle find that the board of supervisors are partly responsible for the frauds, they having approved the payment of the extortionate accounts.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAWYERS.

A meeting of up-town builders and owners of dwelling-houses, last evening, took action to punish the men who have been perpetrating the frauds in the administration of the department of buildings.

SMUGGLING.

Colonel Whiting has detected a scheme, which has been in existence for a long time, for smuggling diamonds into this port from Rio Janeiro. One B. F. Moore, dealer in diamonds, was arrested on the charge of smuggling diamonds, and gave ten thousand dollars bail. He has been detected now smuggling diamonds through the mails. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were found in his possession.

THE CHANGE OF BANKERS.

The European papers comment most favorably on the appointment of Messrs. Clews & Co., of London, as bankers for the United States Government in place of Baring Brothers.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.

A private dispatch received in this city confirms the truth of the report of the burning of the steamer Lafayette, at Havre, though there are no particulars of the conflagration.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Oliver Rangabe, former Charge d'Affairs for Greece at Washington, and his wife, sailed for Europe to-day. He was given a farewell dinner before his departure at the Union Club.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 115¾, sold down to 114⅞, and after the bank statement was made known rallied to 114⅝@115. Loans were made at from 1 to 7 ₱ cent. for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $86,500,000.

The exports of coin to-day were $121,500, and for the week $480,600.

Seven gold were made by the German bank are this afternoon.

The Government bond market has been strong, with a limited business. The Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Hillhouse, has, this afternoon, received instructions to buy $20,000,000 of five-twenties on Monday.

The Stock market opened steady, but after the first call declined from ¼ to ⅛ ₱ cent. The market, however, soon rallied. Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Ohios being particularly active. The announcement of the extra Treasury purchase of bonds to be made on Monday, assisted the advance in the Stock market, which closed strong at the advanced prices.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a large loss in the reserve. The stock market was unaffected by the statement, and speculation for a rise occasioning it, it is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will be permitted, if necessary to this end, to throw the reserve below the legal limit. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$2,508,300
Specie, decrease	656,300
Circulation, increase	71,500
Deposits, decrease	9,709,300
Legal-Tenders, decrease	3,253,400

The Money market during the morning was firm at 6@7 ₱ cent., but at the close fell to 4 ₱ cent. on Governments.

State bonds are dull and neglected

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	118½		
Coupons of 1862	115¾		
Coupons of 1864	113⅝		
Coupons of 1865	113⅝		
Coupons of 1865, new	111¾		
Coupons of 1867	114⅝		
Coupons of 1868	114¾		
Ten-forties	111⅝		
Currency 6's	114¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	89¾	Old Virginia	62¾
Old Tennessee	73	Old N. Carolina	40
New Tennessee	71¾	New N. Carolina	37
New Virginia	63		

STOCKS.

Canton	78¾	Rock Island	109¾
Wester'n U. Tel'gh	68¾	New Jersey Cent'l	110¾
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	62¾
Mariposa	9¾	Do. preferred	81
Do. preferred	23¾	Tol. & Wabash	61¾
Adams Express	59¾	Do. preferred	81
Wells & Fargo	56	Ft. Wayne	99
American Express	57	Terre Haute	25
U. S. Express	56	Do. preferred	60
Pacific Mail	51¾	Chicago & Alton	119½
N. Y. Central	93¾	Do. preferred	128
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	88	Ohio & Mississippi	43
Erie	20¾	C. C. & C.	93¾
Erie preferred	60	Burlington	134
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	107¾
Do. preferred	134	C. C. & Ind. C.	19½
Reading	114¾	Ill. Cent.	134¾
Michigan Central	111	Union Pacific	32¾
Pittsburgh	119¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101¾
Northwestern	66¾	Union Pac. bonds	89¾
Do. preferred	90¾		

NASHVILLE.

Carl Schurz—Complimentary Letter.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The speech delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Wednesday, has created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it was the following letter, formally addressed to Senator Schurz, and signed by several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel service, from privates and non-commissioned officers up to Major Generals. The signers generally are representative men of influence in the community:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1871.

To Hon. Carl Schurz:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself, and our profound respect and admiration of the manly, patriotic, sensible, cultured, and patriotic address delivered by you in the city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obedience to party when in conflict with the convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are no partisans; that we have a faith, that no words can express, in the sublime significance of the mission and destiny of the American republic; that we honor and revere the National flag as the sacred herald of that day when all the races, of men of all creeds, from all nationalities, will be redeemed and delivered from all species of political and mental bondage. We wish to turn our backs upon all sectional parties, and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and ally ourselves with that party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration, true and universal patriotism, not bounded by State lines, and inspired with an abiding faith in the genius of free institutions.

SCHURZ'S REPLY.

Senator Schurz's reply is as follows:

MAXWELL HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., September 23, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter, and, without affectation, I may say that I cannot find words strong enough to describe the joy it has given me. The spontaneous expression of such sentiments as your letter contains, coming from you, as late soldiers of the Confederate army, may well be called an event of great significance in the history of our days. When your former comrades, as you do now, rally once more around the flag of the American Republic as the symbol of universal freedom, equality, [illegible]-constitutional government—when they declare that they will turn their backs upon all partisan grouping in the moonlight of the past, and, discountenance that partisan spirit which is as apt to obscure human reason and to blunt the best moral impulses of the human heart—when they, in a public place, and by the solemn duty the identity of their true interests with those of our great common country, from every patriotic motive will feel that the regeneration of the South is certain to be accomplished by her own people. If there is still danger, it will come from a spirit which keeps alive feelings of animosity and distrust, and which, by means of social proscription, or intimidation or violence, strives to isolate the conservative men of the South—a policy you can render it harmless by your influence and example. If there are still disturbances of the peace and order of society occurring, calculated to produce the impression that the security and the rights of citizens can be sufficiently protected only by the interference of the general government in your local concerns, you can dispel that impression by devoting your energies to the enforcement of the laws, thus proving the capacity of the local self-government to accomplish its ends here as well as elsewhere. If there is still any suggestion wanting as a second reason to subvert the logical and legitimate results of the war by reactionary movements, you will observe that apprehension by demonstrating that the young South has risen above old prejudices and obsolete aspirations, and is determined to build up again the prosperity and power of these States on a basis in harmony with the progress of the spirit of the age. Men of courage and convictions, like you, will do nothing by halves. They will not only say what they have put their hands to the plow, and I assure you your efforts will receive the sincerest appreciation, hearty encouragement and active support of every true friend of liberty and free institutions. Your rights will be safe in the security of the rights of all. Your power will be strong in the restored harmony of all the Americans, and the republic will be proud of all persons.

I am gentlemen, with fraternal greeting, your friend and fellow-citizen. C. SCHURZ.

CINCINNATI.

The President.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—President Grant reached Covington at one o'clock this evening from Brown county. He was received at once by his father's residence, and after a few words of welcome to the residence of Amos Shinkle. A procession, consisting of the military, force of Lexington and Newport, a detachment from Newport barracks, Mayor of Covington, committee of arrangements and citizens, marched thither.

A FORMAL ADDRESS OF WELCOME

was made by Mayor Baker, of Covington, to which the President replied, returning thanks for the greeting, and assuring them he was gratified that it was not an ovation shown the Executive as a party leader, but as such he said it would be his object, so long as he held office, to be regarded as the President of the whole people. He said that there was no reason why the party in the minority should not receive the same protection and enjoy the same privileges as the party in power. After again returning thanks for the reception, he retired to the interior, where he received calls from a constant stream of visitors.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Twenty-three thousand persons visited the Industrial Exposition to-day, making about a hundred and seventy-two thousand colors are sold to-day. It is estimated that thirty thousand strangers have been among the visitors in the last week. Most of the hotels and boarding-houses here have been crowded to repletion, every prospect of as many guests during the week.

GEHMAN GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Judge McKenry, of Dayton, Ohio, granted Thomas McGeehan a new trial this morning on the ground of the incompetency of one of the jurors.

CHICAGO.

Adjournment of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., the following after receiving and disposing of a large number of reports, and passing several resolutions of thanks, adjourned *sine die*.

A PEARABLE MURDER.

John Little, of Carboro, Mass., who was stopping at the Western Hotel in this city, has been missing since the 15th. Further morning the dead body of a man was found in the river near the Halsted-street bridge, which is believed to be that of the missing Little. Some nights since the lodge tender saw three men come up on the dock, the light and a splash soon followed. The bridge loader rushed to the spot and discovered a hat bottom on the water. He fished it out and examined it. The hat has been identified as belonging to Little. The impression is that he has been murdered.

DROWNED.

This morning, George Meyer, one of the crew of the scow Two Nellies, in a lit, fell from the scow into the water at the south pier and was drowned.

SEIZURE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

in this city average near one hundred per cent. larger than a year ago.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Bank Robbed—The Burglars Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—On Thursday night was entered the Mechanics' Bank, at Tia, N. Y., was blown open and robbed of its contents. The burglars were arrested this morning at Livonia, and he stolen money and bonds, amounting to $10,000, recovered.

A BIG THING FOR THE SOCIETIES.

The will of the late A. M. Schampen, of this city, whose wealth is supposed to have been several millions, was placed with the surrogate this morning. He bequeaths one half of all his real and personal property to the American Bible Society, not being under the control of the Baptist denomination; the remainder of the property, with the exception of one thousand dollars, he bequeaths to the Presbyterian Society for Foreign Missions, under the control of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States. The one thousand dollars excepted he bequeaths to Mrs. Susan Edwards. The testament will be contested.

MEMPHIS.

Died of His Wounds.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—Thomas Collier, who was shot by a bostman at Hopfield, died last night.

CONFIDENCE MAN SENTENCED.

Mitchell, the confidence man, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for swindling two countrymen by means of a worthless check.

BALTIMORE.

Funeral of Judge Taylor.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The funeral of Judge Taylor, Texas-in-state to the Masonic Convention here, who died Thursday, takes place to-morrow.

CORRECTION.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons meets the first Tuesday in November, 1874, at Nashville, Tenn.

Red Stockings Again Victorious.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The Red Stockings defeated the Olympics of Washington to-day, by a score of 17 to 11.

WASHINGTON.

Conviction and Sentence of the North Carolina Kukluk.

Boutwell Issues a Call Reconvening the Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

An Outrageous Slander on the Visiting Knights Templar.

"Fraud and Profligacy Being Carried on Under the Guise of Reform."

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE SENTENCED KUKLUX.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Special advices to the Attorney General's office state that the convicted Kuklux prisoners have been sentenced to from five to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $5,000. A letter from Raleigh boasts that the court will

BREAK UP THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

in North Carolina, and punish those who secured Holden's impeachment and drove him into exile.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Department of State is busy preparing a list of the authenticated claims arising under the depredations of the Shenandoah, Alabama, etc., which are to be taken to the Geneva conference by any the solicitor. These claims amount to nearly fifteen million dollars, and are held principally in New York and New England by the owners of the vessels destroyed, and by insurance companies. The conference is first required to establish or disown the principle on which the claims are based before proceeding to the question for auditing or paying them. The commission to audit other claims between citizens of Great Britain and the United States is provided by the Treaty of Washington, and meets here next week.

STEAMBOAT SUPERVISORS TO BE CONVENED.

Secretary Boutwell to-day issued an order re-convening the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors here on October 4, to finish the regulations authorized by the new act of Congress, to provide for the better protection of life and property on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

AN OUTRAGEOUS SLANDER.

The press and people of Washington are indignant over the scandalous speeches by the mass meeting last night of the Women's Club, reflecting on the visiting of the Knights Templar, by charging that houses of prostitution have revived since their advent. The slander, even on partial investigation, proves to be groundless, and the fair Western visitors were accompanied by their families. The insult deserves more than silence.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Postmaster General to-day ordered an extension of the mail service on the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Superior Railroad from Lansing to Howell, eighty-five miles, affording regular daily service between Detroit and Greenville, Michigan, 125 miles, instead of every other day. Mail service has also been ordered on the Pacific Railroad, between Nebraska City and Lincoln, Nebraska, 59 miles, six times a week.

A LAND OFFICE VACANT.

Ezra Wheeler, Register of the Land Office, at Fuchla, died in this city this morning.

KUKLUX INVESTIGATION.

The general Kuklux investigating committee met again to-day. F. N. Strudwick, of Hillsboro, N. C., and David Gist, of Union county, S. C., having failed to appear as witnesses, the chairman was authorized to request the Marshal of the District to issue a bench warrant for their arrest. The committee then adjourned to the first day of the next session of the next Congress. Orders were issued by the chairman, after which the sub-committee examined Colonel William Saunders, of North Carolina, and Governor Elisha Baxter, of Arkansas. Saunders, of North Carolina, whom the committee have had much trouble in getting before them, refused to answer the questions as to his connection or the connection of any others with the so-called Kuklux organization, on the ground that he might be thereby compelled to criminate himself. The act of Congress of 1862, which does not excuse a witness from answering, but gives immunity, was quoted to him, but he preferred to rely on the Constitution rather than the act of Congress. His case will be reported to Congress.

Two sub-committees of the Kuklux Committee held meetings to-day.

The sub-committee for the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida resolved to meet in Augusta, on October 9th. The sub-committee for Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi will meet at Huntsville, October 6th.

INTERNAL REVENUE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a circular, in which he says that the complaints of manufacturers are well founded that a large number of frauds are practiced and connived at in the revenue office. He has under consideration the subject of a more efficient mode of fixing the tax on tobacco, and also so as to increase the difficulty in removing them, and a more thorough mode of cancellation. He concludes by calling upon the letter to revenue officials, calling upon them to put forth their best efforts to suppress these frauds; at the same time, addressed a letter to manufacturers, calling on them to co-operate with the Government Commissioner. He has issued a circular to-day to notify the complaints of manufacturers of plug tobacco, who state that their selling agents, in defiance of the law, are selling plug and twist tobacco which sold so low that it is impossible for them to compete with such goods.

The War Department has transmitted to the Interior Department the correspondence of Captain Bourke, Acting Indian Superintendent, detailing the return of the mules stolen by the Kiowas; stating that "Kicking Bird" and other leaders have made the most strong appeal for the release of Santata Big tree. Gen. Sherman indorsed on the correspondence that Santata ought to have been hung; that would have ended the trouble; but his sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life, and Kicking Bird is everlastingly pleading for his release; he should never be released; the War Department should never consent to his return to his tribe.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

The press of this city speak in denunciatory terms of the meeting held last evening under the auspices of the Women's Club, for the purpose of effecting a reform in the matter of social evil, and say it is a fraud, and profligacy being carried on under the guise of reform. A demand is made that this be stopped.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The whole number of delegates elected to the Republican Convention at Worcester is 785, of which 302 are in favor of Butler and 483 against him.

Suspicions of Fraud.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.—At the Republican city caucus to-night, the balloting resulted in the casting of 1300 votes, while only 100 names were checked. Butler received 800 votes. There were 400 votes against him. Republicans denounce the vote as a fraud.

Hoar to Preside.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar will preside at the Republican State Convention on the 27th instant.

Illinois State Fair.

DUQUOIN, ILL., Sept. 23.—Saturday closes with an unprecedentedly prosperous aspect for the Illinois State Fair. The reports of a scarcity of water at this point are entirely unfounded. A constant stream of water is flowing into the grounds, and already every reservoir and basin is filled with water. This supply is in addition to the twelve good wells in various parts of the grounds. Several hundred cattle are upon the grounds, embracing the short horn herds of Col. Deming, of Minnesota; Shropshires, of Kentucky, and several from other States. Jersey cattle are here from the celebrated importations of Colonel Coll, of Hartford, Conn. The numerous entries in the horse department include some of the fastest trotters and pacers of the country. Special trains have been arranged to Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi will meet at Hunsville, October 6th.

INTERESTING TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

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FOREIGN.

Ill-treatment of Germans by the French—Protest from the German Government—Count De Paris to Issue a Manifesto—Commodore Asbury Coming to this Country, Etc.

FRANCE.

WAITING FOR EVACUATION.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—An interview was held yesterday between Herr Von Arnim and Count De Remusat. Thiers will remain at Versailles until after the settlement of the question of the evacuation of French territory by the Germans.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

of Toulouse has been peacefully disarmed.

A MANIFESTO FROM COUNT DE PARIS

will shortly appear, adopting the programme of Count De Chambourd. The Duke D'Aumale opposes the movement.

GERMANY PROTESTS.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 23.—Herr Von Arnim filed, on behalf of Germany, an earnest protest against the excesses committed by the French people of Lyons and its vicinity upon the German residents of that city and neighborhood, in which outrages have been shamefully abused and maltreated.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The subject of the renewal of the Anglo-French commercial treaty of 1860 is under discussion by President Thiers and the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AT ALDERSHOTT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The government has permitted General Barnard and Captain Sumner to attend the army maneuvers at Aldershott. The American officers dined to-day with the officers of the British army at Woolwich. Gen. Bloementhal will also witness the field operations.

COMMODORE ASBURY COMING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Commodore Ashbury sailed from Liverpool to-day in the Java for New York.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Cuba and Westphalia touched at Queenstown.

SPAIN.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Additional reinforcements to a Spanish garrison at Melilla have been forwarded from Malaga.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 23—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93½; old 1865s 93; 1867s 91⅞; 10-40s 89¾. Stocks dull and weak. Erie 20; Illinois Central 93½. Railroads generally lower. Five-twenties 93½ for the account.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—U. S. bonds of 1862 95@95⅛.

PARIS, Sept. 23—P. M.—Bourse, rentes closed at 58 francs and 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—P. M.—Cotton, the market is heavy; middling Orleans 9¾d; middling Uplands 9⅝d; sales of 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were for speculation and export. Wheat, California white 10s 2d; red winter 10s 5d. Corn 33s 3d. Oats 2s 8d. Peas 39s. Pork 72s. Western and the market is firm. Lard 43s 6d. Petroleum, crude 11g.15s.

Arrival of the Steamship Caspian.

(Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The Allan-line steamship Caspian, from Liverpool, arrived at the European Steamship pier, Locust Point, Baltimore, this day at 8:30 A. M., with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Baltimore and the West. She brings two cabin passengers and thirty-five steerage. She emigrants leave for the West by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at 4:05 this evening.

FAR WEST.

Receipts of Bullion.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 23.—The receipts of silver bullion this week by Wells, Fargo & Co., for shipment East are $150,000.

MINING TRANSACTIONS

for the past six days, through A. S. Gould & Son, are over a million of dollars, mostly in decided convoys.

THE GRAND JURY—EXCITING RUMORS.

The grand jury adjourned till Tuesday. Exciting rumors are current of high dignitaries of the Mormons being implicated.

SQUADS OF MEN DRILLING AT NIGHT

are said to be the Mormon militia. It is generally thought that there is a crisis approaching. The Mormons laugh at over-land communication.

GOLD QUARTZ.

Shipments of gold quartz from Little Cottonwood district are large to-day, and created much excitement. There was twenty to thirty pounds, full of free, pure gold.

THE TURF.

The Races at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 23.—At the race at the Toledo Driving Park to-day, the summary of the following was the summary:

Mile heats, best of 5, purse, $500; $350 to the first horse, $150 to the second.

James Farney's g. m. Joannette, 1, 1, 1.

W. Jones' g. Rally, 2, 2, 2.

R. J. Wheeler's b. m. Betty, distanced.

J. W. Mager's b. m. Novelty, 3, 3, 3.

Time, 2:34½, 2:32, 2:31.

First money to Joannette; second to Rally.

The Race in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The race to-day between Western Girl and Tacky was won by the former in three straight heats. Time, 2:28¾, 2:28¾, 2:29¾. Hotspur was drawn on account of lameness.

THE SOUTH.

Conviction and Sentence of Kuklux.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Raleigh yesterday says: Ten Kuklux prisoners were convicted in the United States Court, and sentenced two of them to six years' imprisonment and a fine of five thousand dollars each. Two others to five years' imprisonment and a fine of five thousand dollars each. The judge sentenced the remainder of the number to five years and fined them in a thousand dollars each. Two members of the Kuklux confessed their guilt.

A Forger Sentenced.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—The trial of Johnson H. Sands, charged with complicity in forgery of Tax ex Bonds, was concluded this morning. He was found guilty and sentenced two to two years in the penitentiary.

No Doubt About it Now—Dexter's Time Beat.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—Mr. Haswell, sent here from New York city by the "Turf, Field and Farm," has had a day measured the Lake Spring track course at this place, over which Goldsmith Maid made her record of 2:17, and makes the same distance 1 foot 6 inches shorter, measuring three feet from the pole. The measurement was witnessed by many of our citizens. Mr. Haswell says the track is the best fast time from the long, regular turns on each end, which turns, he says, are not equalled by those of any other course in the country.

Joseph Shawhan, Sr.

[From the Cynthiana News, 21st.]

One of the most remarkable men that ever lived in this county died on Sunday last. On last Wednesday, the 13th inst., while on his return from the races at Lexington, Ky., Joseph Shawhan, Sr., was thrown from a horse and received the injury that proved the cause of his death.

On last Sunday, all that was mortal of the honored dead, accompanied by a great concourse of friends and mourning relatives, was conveyed to its last resting place, there amid the silent shades of Battle Grove Cemetery.

When one so noted and one so well-known in this county as he was, there is a call for more than a passing notice. Joseph Shawhan was born in Pennsylvania, September 12th, 1782, and was therefore ninety years of age a few days before his death. While still very young, he emigrated from his native State to Bourbon county, Ky., and began life with no resource save such that are derived from strong arms and a willing mind. It was his boast that he cleared over forty of ground, "smack smooth," for a bushel of salt. At an early age, he married Miss Sallie Ewalt, sister of S. B. Ewalt, Esq. The fruit of this union was four sons and three daughters. Of the former, only one survives, Henry E. Shawhan, who still resides near Colville, in this county. Mrs. Hoggins and Mrs. Miller, are still living.

During the struggle, in 1834, between the New and Old School Baptists, he was identified with the former, exerting at that early period a powerful influence over the politics of the county; and when the question of the formation of a new constitution was discussed before the people, he opposed to the last the party favoring the innovations.

In all his political life he always discountenanced persecution or proscription, and no man ever approached him in wunt and left empty-handed.

From his earliest participations in the politics of the country he was ardently devoted to the principles of the Democratic party; and during the late struggle for Southern independence he opposed, with characteristic energy and decision, the cause of the South. While in the prime of manhood, in company with that noble band of Kentuckians, who unsheathed their swords in defense of their imperiled country against the attacks of a usurper from Arkansas, he attended to the afront, and in the memorable war of 1812, no one in the ranks performed more distinguished service. His biography is subject of this brief memoir, and when the people needed an experienced and wise representative in the councils of the State, Joseph Shawhan was called from his retirement, and three times was he sent to Frankfort by a grateful constituency to deliberate in the halls of the State.

In his private walk he was no less distinguished than as a public man. His integrity and high-toned, old-fashioned honesty were universally known and admired.

By perseverance and industry, combined with an extraordinary capacity for business, he succeeded in amassing an immense fortune, and Joseph Shawhan, the soldier, the statesman, the farmer, and the plain old-fashioned farmer, at the time of his death was doubtless the possessor of more wealth than any other man in this portion of Kentucky. He was an humble, hard-working man, a charitable neighbor, a noble, yet unostentatious citizen; and in his death the community of which Joseph Shawhan was a member, have sustained a loss which will long be felt.

ST. LOUIS.

"Something New Under the Sun"—A Lively Set of Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The settlers in Southern Kansas, at a meeting held at Baxter Springs a few days ago, passed a series of resolutions embodying something new under the sun. They want a new constitution for their State, and, to prevent land monopoly, they favor the passage of an act to forbid the sale of land to persons already owners of a sufficiency, and to limit the amount that persons not owners may acquire by purchase or descent to one hundred and sixty acres. As a rational measure, they demand the revocation of all grants of land to railroads, except so much as may be necessary to the working of the roads, and the passage of an act by Congress that will secure to actual landless settlers upon public lands one quarter section each, free of cost, with a vested right from date of settlement. They demand the repeal of the National banking law, and, believing that money should be coined out of the cheapest material, they demand that the Government shall make it of paper, and issue it directly to the people, and make it legal tender for all public and private debts, to the end that there shall be but one kind of money for Gold and Silver alike. They favor the immediate payment of the National debt according to the terms of the contract; a graduated revenue tariff, opposed to the so-called protection theory; and denounce the acts of Congress, which, under the pretense of enforcing the Fourteenth amendment, clothe the President with the power of setting aside the sacred right of self-government, and using the armed heel of his troops to secure his re-election.

THE COLORED CONVENTION

to-day, after deciding the question of representation, effected a permanent organization by electing T. R. Williams, of Nebraska, President, and W. G. Robinson and C. L. Deramelle Secretaries. On taking the chair Mr. Williams made a short address, in which he discussed at some length the questions of national education, and what the colored people ought to do in the Presidential campaign. The committees on rules, public meetings, finance, and business was then appointed. The remainder of the session was taken up in offering quite a number of resolutions on various subjects, which were referred to the business committee without debate.

PIRNETTI.

An Incredible Story about a Russian Courier.

About the beginning of the present century, a species of Cagliostro, or rather a superior Count St. Germain, made his first appearance at St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvelous performances. His name had Pirnetti, and he was feted in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivaled talents.

The Czar Alexander, having heard Pirnetti much spoken of, was desirous of seeing him; and one day it was announced to the conjurer that he would have the honor of giving a representation of his magical powers at court, the hour fixed for him to make his appearance being that of twelve o'clock. A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies and courtiers, presided over by the Czar, had met, but the conjurer was absent. The Minister of Police, his patron, had pulled out his watch, which indicated five minutes after seven. Pirnetti had not only failed to keep his appointment, but had omitted the court to wait, and Alexander was not more patient than Louis XIV. A quarter of an hour elapsed, and then a second, and the Czar, who had stated, between ten and fourteen inches long, and the Doctor described them as nearly as twenty men, and which, of course, advances the work in this direction.

Pirnetti had not appeared with all the contractors upon the work. We not only have the assurance of every one of the contractors that he is living completed within the time specified in their contracts, but that the facilities they have provided for accomplishing their respective undertakings, and we are fully satisfied that they have already accomplished nothing but long-continued unfavorable weather—such as we have never known before in the history of the State—will prevent the completion of the enlargement so far as to admit the passage of boats 80 feet in width by the 30th of October next.

The amount of work accomplished since we visited the canal on the 1st of August is immense. Some idea of it may be formed from the fact that Gen. Weitzel has put 5,000 more contractors to work done in the month of August; and the work already accomplished is fully equal to all that was done in August. The contractors appear sanguine of success, each one in the accomplishment of the work, and G

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, '71.

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RELIGIOUS.

The membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Mississippi, since 1865, has increased about two hundred and fifty per cent.

The Baptists of New York have forty-seven associations, with seven hundred and forty-one churches and more than a hundred thousand members.

Mr. Spurgeon is so broken down in health, by reason of his exhaustive labors, that the preparation of a sermon costs him forty-eight hours of extreme pain.

The value of landed estate devoted to the support of the ministers of the Established Church of England is set down at one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

The Society of Friends in England, Scotland and Wales contains 225 places of meeting for religious worship, 14,813 members, of whom 6,674 are males and 7,239 females.

The Westminster Church (Presbyterian) of Cleveland, Ohio, in a recent election of ruling elders, adopted a plan of placing them in office for a limited term of service.

A writer in the Christian Intelligencer gives a computation on the favorite hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," based on he does not find any recognition of Christ in it from beginning to end.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Cathedral, Indianapolis, has just been reopened, having undergone thorough repairs. The decorations, such as emblems and monograms, are described as exceedingly beautiful.

The Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City has been formally consecrated. It is a beautiful stone edifice, built by the liberality of friends at a distance, who desired to plant the church in the center of Mormonism.

Four Presbyterian Churches report over one thousand communicants each: Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, 1,400; Madison square, New York, 1,016; Brick, Rochester, 1,250; and First Kensington, Philadelphia, 1,186.

The Ohio Methodist Conference is to have a canvas tabernacle, to cost $1,500, which has been ordered from Cincinnati. It will be pitched at Washington, Ohio, during the next session of the Annual Conference, which begins October 12.

It is announced that the proposed conference of Evangelical Christians in favor of the Episcopal Church, to meet in Baltimore next month, to memorialize the General Convention on the subject of certain modifications in the prayer-book, has been abandoned.

The law requiring the Bible to be read in the schools is a dead-letter in most of the wards in the city of New York, in the Sixth ward, where the Catholic element largely predominates of the population, the principal reports that the Bible has not been read for twenty years at least.

The Pope's family has nearly all centenarians, and the longevity of the family is proverbial at Sinigaglia, the Pope's birth-place. He can now outwalk the fastest of his chamberlains, notwithstanding his extreme corpulency. For sobriety and moderation in eating, he is famed.

A conscientious Christian has left the congregation which he had attended to worship because of the standing presence of a hypocrite. "Right back of the pulpit," said he, "they have a room for painting a recess, and there is no recess at all. It is a hypocrite on the wall."

Rev. Mason Gallagher, for twenty-seven years a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has notified Bishop Horatio Potter of his withdrawal from the ministry of that Church. He adopts the Union Prayer Book, and is Rev. Mr. Thrall's assistant as rector of Emmanuel Church, New York.

The London Bible Society has a large and beautiful depot in the finest street in the city of Rome, where the Bible is freely sold in great varieties and in all languages. Throughout Italy there are also one hundred Protestant congregations, with ten thousand communicants and three hundred thousand catechumens.

Rev. P. G. Bowman, of Sumter, South Carolina, has come boldly out against the Methodist Episcopal Church South of a belief in the annihilation of the wicked, and in the consciousness of the soul from death to the resurrection. His resignation of the ministry in that church has been accepted, and he proposes to go out as a missionary in the Advent Church.

Three thousand families in Vienna have applied to the minister of religion for permission to have mass performed in the cathedral by priests who have not submitted to the dogma of infallibility. The Catholics of Bohemia, Austria and Hungary, adopted a plan of placing them in office for a limited term of service.

The New York State Convention of Universalists has just been held at Syracuse, consisting of sixty ministers and a number of lay delegates. The State Universalist Convention reports subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 received from eighty-two parishes out of one hundred and sixty-four. These eighty-two parishes have fifty-six churches, with a aggregate membership of 3,085.

The Freeman's Journal, London, has an article, drawn from the Roman Catholic priest, headed, "Help for the Souls in Purgatory," in which it is proposed that all who will aid in building a new church in Kensington, near London, and found the same of any deceased relative, by contributing two shillings to be enrolled on the mortuary list, and share in all the special offerings of the Church.

A midnight prayer-meeting has been held in the Baptist Church at Stonington, Conn., for nearly twelve years. Every Saturday night a band of Christians, mostly railroad employes, stirred the prayer. Last night, however, on the arrival of the steamboat train, at about 9 o'clock, and continue until midnight. Several railroad officers and other men on the road have been converted.

Georgia is to have a tabernacle of canvas, large enough to seat a thousand people, which will be used as a place of religious worship during most of the year—in the southern portion during the winter and in North Georgia in summer. Every district is expected to aline in use during the coming year. It will be taken from place to place, stopping a week or two at a time, as circumstances may require.

The "Union Prayer Book," just issued, contains but thirty-one articles of religion, instead of the thirty-nine in the Episcopal Prayer Book. The order of service is simplified, the psalter is taken from the version of the Bible now in common use—contrived and doubtful expressions are omitted, and the rubrical directions so expressed as not to restrict the liberty of every minister and congregation.

We publish an article this morning written by our esteemed fellow-citizen Hon. GARNETT DUNCAN, which will be found quite interesting by many of his old friends.

An important international question will probably come before the commission which will shortly meet in Washington to hear and decide upon the claims of citizens or corporations of either Great Britain or America against the other. At the time the treaty of Washington was under discussion it was given out by the American members of the High Commission, as their understanding, that the twelfth article applied to property destroyed by our armies or illegally seized. It is now asserted that the British will claim payment for all captured blockade runners, and that they will [illegible] paragraph of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation of blockade, which directed that vessels attempting to enter the Southern ports should first be warned off, and only captured upon attempting a second attempt. It is held that these instructions were never revoked and never observed.

A London letter tells us that the author of "Ginx's Baby," Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, is endeavoring to get a seat in Parliament. He will probably not succeed this time; but, if he perseveres—and he will perseveres—he is tolerably certain to make his way into the House of Commons at last. Mr. JENKINS is one of the sudden successes of to-day. He is still a young man—inside forty perhaps—although, like so many men he is prematurely bald. He is a good [illegible], well versed in politics and colonies, and is a resolute, energetic, asserting man, sure to make his way. JENKINS was wholly unknown to the public until "Ginx's Baby" made its appearance, when everybody knows what a success that was. The author, at first anonymous, became famous all at once. Mr. JENKINS is a barrister with some practice, and belongs to the philosophical radical school. He is one of the Liberals of the younger section who have no faith in GLADSTONE and brand him as a sort of showy and splendid sham. The London Daily News published recently a long letter from Mr. JENKINS denouncing GLADSTONE. It was vigorous, but rather arrogant and egotistic; had too much the air of a political manifesto about it. Mr. JENKINS is not a big enough man yet for that sort of thing. GLADSTONE we know, people said, but who is JENKINS?

Personal Representation.

After a long struggle and a hard struggle, the claim of the people to take part personally or be represented in the government of their country has been either fully established or gained some public recognition; and this not merely in those places where a republican form of government now prevails, but even in monarchical England, in despotic France, in Italy, in Germany, in Spain. But it cannot be denied that in republican countries, where the principle of representation of the people in the government has been treated as an axiom for years, new and unforeseen difficulties in its practical application have arisen; not such difficulties as to affect the principle itself, but such as hinder its successful every-day working and render it less efficient than it should be. Though such difficulties were unforeseen and unexpected, they are not altogether surprising. For, if it is true, as asserted, that governments "are not made but grow," no one will yet expect anything like perfection in the practical working of representative government. If we consider the centuries that hardly sufficed to develop monarchical government into such forms as were at all compatible with anything like a high degree of civilization and liberty, representative government may be somewhat excused if the machinery by which it is established and conducted is yet a little imperfect and does not run without much unnecessary noise and many uncomfortable jars.

There are two extreme views of representative government. We are told, on the one hand, that representative government is still on trial, in a state of probation—meaning that the *principle* of representative government is not yet firmly established. This assuredly is not so; it is only different *forms* of applying the principle and rendering it of practical benefit to mankind that are in any state of probation. But this class is not further wrong than the other, found principally in the United States, as the first is found principally in Europe, who look upon the method of our government as absolutely perfect, who cannot or will not see any shortcomings whatever—ultra conservatives who never desire any change. So far from looking upon representative government as being in a state of probation, they will not even concede that there is the slightest imperfection in the machinery by which it is being administered. They look upon our Constitution as a new Minerva, the embodiment of all wisdom, born an adult, mature, fully armed, and perfect in every respect. Who admire and appreciate any veneration of the Constitution short of a belief in its complete infallibility; we believe in the infallibility of its fundamental principles, but in matters of detail of administration, and in the means adopted for the purpose of putting its principles into practice, we believe there is room for great improvement. An illustration given by Mr. STERNE, upon this point, is very striking. "Let us," says he, "suppose each of the framers of our Constitution to be as great a genius in politics as WATT and FULTON were in mechanics—what would become of a manufacturer at the present day who would use the steam-engine of the one, or the captain who should run the steamboat of the other, in competition with the last-modern mechanical improvement? He would be in the bankruptcy court in a month; and yet this is precisely what we do in politics." The work from which this quotation is taken was written to point out one such imperfection in our administration of representative government, and to recommend one such improvement, an improvement, however, not of his own devising. The defect pointed out by him, and which he seeks to remedy, is, that our Government is not "representative;" that is, it is not representative of the *whole* people; that in no department of the Government, filled by election, does the minority succeed in obtaining due representation, and that in fact it is frequently only a majority of a majority which really governs, the minority being practically disfranchised. Take one or two illustrations. First, one given by Mr. STERNE; "In the election of 1868 the voters of the State of Maryland cast 92,798 votes, of which number 62,356 were cast for Democratic and 30,442 for Republican candidates of old legislative body of the State. Not a single Republican was elected, and the Legislature is composed exclusively of Democrats. The whole vote stood two-thirds Democratic and one-third Republican; the whole number of members of Senate and House of Representatives of Maryland on joint ballot is 111. A proper system of representation would have resulted in a return of 75 Democrats to 36 Republicans. By the return of the members of one party solely, one-third of the people of the State were, for opinion's sake, to all intents and purposes disfranchised. What blue and [illegible] would be raised against any one in that State who would propose that the members of the Republican party should not be permitted to vote. And yet the law under which this election was held, and which made a different result possible, gave to the deluded Republican voters the semblance and denied to them the substantial elements of the right of suffrage. Let us now trace the consequences of this partial representation upon the probable legislation of the State. As a lie breeds lies, thus injustice breeds injustice. Let us suppose pending before this legislative body a bill intended upon party spirit and injuriously its ultimate effects to the whole of the people—and it is passed by a bare majority—it becomes law because fifty-six Democrats voted aye against fifty-five Democrats who voted nay; can such a measure be deemed law made by a majority of the people of the State of Maryland? Had the 30,000 voters of the State who were disfranchised been properly represented, the result would inevitably have been the defeat of this mischievous law. The majority of a majority are, in almost every case, the minority of the people, and in the hands of this minority we place the law-making power by giving exclusive representation to the majority. It is an idiotic answer to say that the manifest injustice and undemocratic result of the Maryland election is equalized by a similar result in Maine, where, with a total vote of 94,132 in 1869, of which the Democrats polled 38,502 (considerably more than one-third of the whole vote), the number of Democrats elected was 29 against 123 Republicans. Instead of this result, a proper election would have returned 114 Democrats to 166 Republicans. Such two wrongs are very far from making a right. These consequences are by no means inevitable—there are methods of making representation a reality, and every effort of the understanding should be brought to bear on the question of the adoption of the proper remedy."

Other elections which were held in 1868 exhibit results very similar to those given above, some of them indeed even more remarkable and unjust. In Delaware the Republicans elected only 2 members by 7,623 votes, while the Democrats elected 28 by 10,980. In Kansas, the Republicans elected 108 members by 31,046 votes, while the Democrats elected only 7 by 14,019 votes. In Nevada the Republicans cast 6,480 votes, and elected 51 members; the Democrats cast 5,218, and elected only 6 members.

In California the Republicans elected twenty-three members by 54,592 votes, while the Democrats elected ninety-seven members by a less number of votes—that is, by 54,078—*the Democrats, being a minority in the State, obtain a majority of over three-fourths in the Legislature!* In other words, in Delaware the Republicans gave over forty per cent. of the popular vote, and elected but six per cent. of the Legislature, while in California they gave an actual majority, but elected less than one-fifth of the Representatives. In Kansas the Democrats gave a third of the votes, but obtained only six per cent. of the Legislature, while in Nevada, with nearly one-half of the whole vote, they had but ten per cent. of the Legislature. Such facts teach more than any amount of declamation. In every case the advantage is in favor of the party already in power—showing, under the present system, what an immense facility the "ins" have for keeping themselves "in" and their opponents "out." Take again, some facts in relation to Illinois, presented some time ago by Hon. JOEL MEDILL, in a speech to the Minority Representation Association of Chicago. He said: "In sixty Senatorial districts and sixty-one in the House, there were cast 200,000 votes in the aggregate, and the number of votes that elected all the members from the thirty districts was 104,000—95,000 votes elected not a single member. In these thirty districts there were 40 members elected to the House by 106,000 votes and 96,000 votes were lost and not represented. Taking all the districts, the average of all the majorities was about 200,000, and of the minorities 190,000; and the 190,000 votes elected not a single Senator! The 260,000 elected 85 Representatives and 25 Senators. On the floor of neither house was there a man to speak for the minority, though in some districts the minority party were only six votes weaker than the majority. Another district had only 18 majority, another only 28, and several only 100. In some districts where two or three members were elected, as high as 18,000 votes were cast, the successful party not having over 500 or 600 majority to elect their candidates. From 1854 to 1868, with the exception of one year, the Democrats had scarcely a representative on the floor of either branch of the Legislature north of the capital, and the Republicans had scarcely a representative south of the capital. The two parties met at Springfield representing complete sections. In the Democratic end of the State there were 100,000 disfranchised Republicans in effect unrepresented, or still worse, misrepresented. North of this line there were between 80,000 and 90,000 Democrats that never had a man to speak for them or vote for them in that entire period of sixteen years." Add to all this manifest injustice the further evils almost necessarily attendant upon party division and party discipline, where men vote not so much for what they believe to be right as for what they believe will attain success; where they attach themselves to one party or the other, some of whose tenets they detest, for the sake of promoting the success of principles which they can advance in no other way; add the evils flowing from men's thus habitually sinking their independence, thus lacing their free will and free thought into the straight-jacket of party discipline; add also the loss to national life and national activity from men of unquestionable ability and integrity, but of more independent or prouder spirit, withholding themselves entirely from political affairs—consider all these things—and electoral reform, a true and thorough reform, presents a field wide enough to satisfy the ambition, and a task difficult enough to appall the heart of the most ardent and stoutest reformer.

LITERARY NOTES.

The sixth volume of the "Grand Dictionaire Universel du XIX Siecle," published in Paris, under the direction of M. Pierre Larousse, has reached the letter D. The seventh volume, with the letter E, is to appear in January next.

Auber has bequeathed an annual sum of 5,000 francs to the Paris Conservatoire to be given as a premium for the best comic opera. Two-fifths of this prize are to go to the librettist and the remainder to the composer of the music.

Another phenomenon is now occupying the attention of the musical public in Germany, namely: Mdlle. Jeanne Becker, aged 3, Pithaughtiness and talent violinist. The youthful pianist lately appeared in public at a concert in Mannheim, and gained great applause.

The Budget Committee of the Versailles Assembly has just reported in favor of granting subventions to the theaters. The Grand Opera is to receive 800,000 francs; the Theater Francaise 240,000 francs; the Opera Comique 100,000 francs, and the same sum to the Italiens, while the Odeon is to have 60,000 francs.

An extensive work on the History of Mary Stuart, of Scotland, by Prof. Petit, of Beauvais, is nearly ready for publication. The work is intended to be the most full and complete justification of the Queen from the charges brought against her. It will be in two large quarto volumes, an English translation of which will be published before the period of their first M. Charles de Flandre, of Edinburgh, is the translator.

The number of books in the Louisville Library Association is now over thirty-seven hundred. A large invoice of new books has just been received, and will be placed in the library, consisting of lately published books and standard fiction; and a large order for the best of recent foreign books was sent to London by the last steamer. The number of periodicals for the reading-room will be increased fully one-half during the coming month.

The oil book market has been kept in a state of liveliness by the number of American purchasers who have visited England this summer. Competition is reported to be keen, and consequently are very frequent, and apparently with justice, as the quantity in existence is a limited one. The articles that bring the highest prices in the trade are old *incunabula* or black-ography, including the facing numants of typography, &c.—Bookbuyer.

Professor Robert Bentley, whose death is announced, was an eminent botanist and a frequent contributor to scientific journals. He was Chair of the Botanical Professorship at Bot- any in King's College, London, and held other important professional appointments. He was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1865. He was also Professor of Botany in 1860. He was the sole proprietor and publisher of Temple Bar, a magazine devoted to general literature.

The Germans are pursuing just at present their archæological researches with great energy. An expedition composed of several superior engineer officers has been appointed to examine the plain of Troy. Professor Adler is to watch over the architectural interests of the expedition, and is able to proceed to Jerusalem, where he is to sketch on the spot a design for the restoration of the Church of St. John, presented by the Sultan to the Prussian Government on the occasion of the Crown Prince's visit two years ago.

It is plain to see that American style in journalism is working a practical change in the old, formal book notices. Opinions about books are giving way to descriptions of books, and without foregoing his right to pronounce judgment upon such works in literature as are attracting public attention, it is proving that books come to be talked just as much as they ages do, to be reported for the benefit of his readers. A serious railway accident which is discussed in widely produces a leader in the paper; so does a book which is worth public discussion.—Riverside Bulletin.

Edwin Tross, of Paris, has just published the first part of a very interesting collection of Huguenot songs of the Sixteenth century, edited by M. Bordier. These songs are chosen from publications between 1560 and 1595, and prove the existence of a really fine and original school of Protestant religious poetry in France. The songs now published, contains (1) Religious, (2) Polemical and Satirical songs. The second part will comprise the songs on war and martyrdom. Some of the satirical songs against the Catholic monks are clever, and many of the religious ones very touching in their simple faith and piety.

The great work of the Count de Montalembert, entitled "The Monks of the West," the most splendid monument to monachism which ever proceeded from the pen of a layman, will be issued by Patrick Donahoe in Boston on the 1st of October. The object of the author in writing this work, as he informs us, was to "plead in favor of the religious orders by an exposition of the facts, to restore the halo of glory to those old forgotten saints, the glory of whose deeds is in histories; the divine ancestors of all Christian peoples; the patriarchs of all faithful races; the immortal models of the life of the soul; the wit heroes and martyrs of the Church, the true nobility." writes the Count, in allusion to this work, "that the reader patient enough to follow me to the end will rise from this study with his soul calmed by the serene grandeur of the virtues, and inflamed by the love of all that strengthens and exalts human nature, and with aversion for all that stifles and abases it." The book will appear in magnificent style, second to no publication in this country either Catholic or Protestant house.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The American Social Science Association is organized in four departments: Education; Public Health; Economy, Trade and Finance; Jurisprudence and the Amendment of Laws. It thus covers the whole ground of social science, and yet breaks it up into divisions, which can be managed by themselves, as well as in relation to one another. Each department is placed in charge of a committee especially selected for the work. Local committees are established in different parts of the country, to serve as rallying points for the members in their neighborhoods. The general executive committee has its headquarters at Boston, and there directs the general affairs of the Association. This plan of organization is designedly simple, for it is thought that anything like intricacy or ostentation in the machinery will retard its working. The Association has two principal objects; first, to gather all the information within reach, both at home and abroad, with regard to social science in all its branches; and second, to diffuse this information throughout and beyond our country. Among the chief means to these ends is the holding of public meetings, sometimes general ones at which the various topics are presented, and sometimes special, at which a single subject, or class of subjects, is taken into consideration. The general meetings have been held at Boston, New Haven, New York, Albany and Philadelphia. Besides holding these and other meetings, the association has done something through correspondence and written exertions in behalf of various important interests, such as the establishment of art collections and museums, the reform of the civil service, the preparation of the census of 1870, the management of reformatories and the transportation and treatment of cattle. The Journal of Social Science, containing the transactions of the American Association, was begun in 1869. Three numbers have been published, the last of which contains the following papers: "Art Education in America," C. C. Perkins; "Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns," F. L. Olmsted; "Civilization and Health," Francis Bacon; "The American System of Patents," S. A. Duncan; "Legislation and Social Science," E. L. Godkin; "Judicial and Sphere of the Police Power," T. D. Woolsey; "Representation of Minorities," D. D. Field; "Minority Representation in Europe," Thomas Hare, with a supplemental paper on a recent application by the Alumni of Harvard College of Mr. Hare's System, by W. R. Ware; "Homes for Workingmen and Workingwomen," R. Emerson; "Relations of the Commercial Public to Legislation," H. A. Hill. The Association transacts its business through its publishers, Hurd & Houghton, New York, the Riverside Press, Cambridge.

NEW BOOKS.

Professor R. W. Raymond, Ph. D., U. S. Commissioner of Mining Statistics, is preparing a new and extensive work on the great Mining Industry of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope.

Mr. R. Somers, who made a six months' tour in the Southern portion of the United States last winter and spring, will soon publish a volume containing the results of his travels, under the title of "The Southern States Since the War."

Professor Luigi De-Benedictis, the author of the letter to Commendatore Leopardi entitled, "Le Ossa di Ugo Foscolo," announces that he will shortly publish all the domestic correspondence of Ugo Foscolo, with other writings hitherto unpublished.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have in preparation attractive editions of "Reynard the Fox," from the Low German original, and of "Robinson Crusoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress," and "Gulliver;" also, Dean Alford's "New Testament Commentary for English Readers," and "Greek Testament;" "Types and Texts," by a practical proof-reader; two more of Madame Schwarz's novels; and "The Baron von Adelstein," by Francis H. Underwood.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher's "Life of Jesus the Christ," so long looked for by the reading public, is at last about ready to come out, and will be issued in very elaborately-illustrated style during the month of September. (Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., N. Y., publishers.) The work has been pronounced by an eminent authority (the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn) to be "the book which the masses of the Christian world have been waiting for."

Mr. William Smeaton, formerly an instructor of Yale College, but for many years known as one of the most successful teachers in the New York public schools, has prepared for the use of the scholars and classes an "Etymological Manual," which is based on a principle new to American scholars, though familiar to the schools and colleges of Scotland, where Mr. Smeaton was trained. It will be issued this fall by J. B. Ford & Co., and will introduce some fresh ideas into an important field of English education.

Messrs. Holt & Williams will soon publish: 1. "Taine's English Literature," translated by Henri Van Laun; 2. "Taine's Philosophy of Greek Art," translated by John Durand; 3. "Taine on Intelligence," translated by T. D. Haye, 4. "Coleridge's Biographia Literaria," new library edition; 5. "The Sakuntala," from the Sanscrit of Kalidoba, with an introduction by W. D. Whitney, Professor of Sanscrit in Yale College; 6. "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," translated by Aytoun and Martin; 7. "The Mystery of Orcival," from the French of Emile Gaboriau.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe's latest novel, "My Wife and I; or, Harry Henderson's History," is eminently a "tract for the Times," giving Mrs. Stowe's individual ideas about the much vexed Woman Question, including marriage, divorce, suffrage and legislation. It has already excited widespread interest as published serially in the Christian Union, so much so that English publishers have arranged for its issue in England, and it is also in course of translation into French, German, and Swedish. It will be issued in October by J. B. Ford & Co., handsomely and characteristically illustrated by H. L. Stephens, and in convenient shape for readers.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Nearly uniform with the "red-line" editions of Longfellow, Tennyson and Whittier, which are published by Messrs. Osgood & Co., will be Messrs. Appletons' red-line edition of Bryant. The difference will be in the size of type, which in the Bryant will be larger than in the others. The same illustrations, a cheaper edition—price six dollars—of "Dana's beautiful Book of Poetry," still probably the best work of its kind; an illustrated reprint of Captain Burton's adaptation of "Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindu Devilry," a book which we hope will be given to many thousand boys this Christmas; and a medical book, which may be of use to the unmedical reader—namely, "Emergencies," by Dr. Hartshorne, which we pilfering upon Christ's

LEAVING FOR HOME.

Many of the delegations are already leaving for home, and to-morrow your correspondent will do likewise. Among the regrets I shall leave this hospitable city, with its gallant and magnanimous men and lovely ladies, carrying with me the dearest recollections of this happy visit. T.

THE SOUTH SAFE!

An Explanation About the Great Tidal Wave.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Several of our down town exchanges are heavily laden with speculations about the results of the expected tidal wave, which, it has been predicted, is to form a part of our Southern sea coat on the 5th of October. The following explanation of the phenomenon is published as having been written by "Professor Proctor," of England, usually regarded as a high scientific authority:

"On that day, at the moon will be new—in other words, if it were not for the brightness of the sun, we should see the moon close by that luminary on the heavens. Thus the sun and moon will pull directly combined effect upon the waters of the earth, and so cause what we called spring tides. This, of course, happens at the time of the new moon. But sometimes the moon exerts a more effective pull than at other times, and the same happens and in the case of the sun; and on October 5 it happens that both the sun and moon will give a particularly vigorous haul upon the waters of the earth. But, after all, high tides depend very importantly on other considerations than astronomical ones. Most of us remember how a protected high tide on the greatest profusion. Just here let me inform your readers that when it comes to eating, a Knight is king. When you can sit down at the table he descends from that pinnacle of heroic dignity to which his titles and his trappings belong, and for the time being consorts with his untitled fellows on terms of perfect equality. When it come to the wine-drinking he was at the very head of the manner. It may have been from a sense of knightly dignity, or perhaps from the gentle heiress present, who knows? But his drinking enthusiasm which receives its inspiration from popping corks, especially when none but the rarest sex are participators. The first toast of the evening—"The Grand Encampment of the United States"—was responded to in an eloquent manner by Sir Wm. Sewell Gardner, Grand Master. The next—"The Grand Commandery of Maryland"—was responded to by Sir Charles H. Mason, Grand Commander of Maryland. Then who could think the Grand Commandery over which he had the honor to preside was yet in its infancy—over it the jurisdiction of the grand jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment—and for that reason less should be expected of it. Although young in years, it numbered some of the oldest Knights in the country.

The next toast was, "Maryland No. 1, Baltimore No. 1, Commandery No. 2—second to none in the world." It was drunk with the various honors, I desire to state that no warrant has been issued against the Grand Master, and I deny fully that there is any ground for one. Nothing is done to injure my business, but I demand a full and fair trial, and will meet in question is sold. ADAM CONDY.

Baltimore, 23d, 1871.

☞ **The new ware—"Versailles" and "Rochelle" patterns—resembling white French china, at MAGILL BROS', 161 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut.**

Madam Zettler's Pearl of Dew, the great Parisian beautifier, awarded the first premium at the fair. No. 91 Walnut street, near Third.

☞ **Go to Mrs. A. E. Porter's Temple of Fashion for a love of a bonnet or hat.**

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The trunks you will manufacture, and a load less, which you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Ladies

are requested to call and test the great Parisian beautifier free of charge. No. 91 Walnut street, near Third.

☞ **Harrison Bros. & Howson's Celebrated Ivory-handled Table Cutlery at MAGILL BROS', 161 Fourth street.**

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to submit to three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, travelling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ **Seamless Kitchen Tinware and House-furnishing Goods, in great variety, at MAGILL BROS', 161 Fourth street.**

Pearl of Dew,

the great Parisian beautifier, for sale at all of the principal druggists.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, and Kalliston for the complexion, are the best and most popular articles (for their uses) in the world.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

TITLE-PERFECT—BUT ONE TRANSFER.

The heirs of the patentee sold Bellevue to the grandfather of the present owners. se23 tds

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

NO QUININE—NO DOCTOR'S BILLS.

The family residing at Bellevue have not paid a doctor's bill in twenty-six years. se23 dts

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russian zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best solder-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

If you want a Trunk that [illegible] throw out of a four-story window without injury call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

No More Baggage-Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Further Doings of the Grand Encampment of the United States at Baltimore—Receptions, Welcomes, and Excursions.

"In Hoc Signo Vinces."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22, 1871.

My letter of yesterday was so hastily written that many incidents of interest were omitted. In this, will try to give more minute particulars of this, one of the grandest events that has ever taken place in this city, or perhaps elsewhere, of the kind. The Sir Knights of Baltimore, and of Maryland, have immortalized themselves forever by their uniform kindness, courtesy, and genuine hospitality, which have awakened fraternal feelings in the bosom of their thousands of guests and visitors from every quarter of the continent, imploding and undying as memory itself. Many a Sir Knight from the far-off shores of the Pacific slope, and the gold-washed sands of California, the cold and sterile regions of the North, and the balmy plains of the sunny south, will look back to this visit as one of the pleasantest periods of their existence, one of the brightest spots along the way-side of life. Your correspondent, for one, though he should live to rival in age the Wandering Jew, will ever look back to this event with pleasing recollections that can never fade away. The chivalrous Sir Knights of Baltimore, who so nobly responded to Eutaw, to Monument, to Mt. Vernon Place, along the north side of Mt. Vernon Place around Washington Monument, along the south side of Mt. Vernon Place to Cathedral, to Franklin, to North Charles street. The street cars and carriages were all awaiting the saluting salute on North Charles street, opposite Masonic Temple, in accordance with the programme published in the papers. Altogether, it was one of the grandest pageants I have ever witnessed, and my feeble efforts to do it justice, as well as to paint the scene in a pen-picture, are as inadequate as to paint the rainbow with a lead pencil. Business was practically suspended in the city, public offices were closed; many of the private and public schools suspended their regular routine, and spent the day in honor of the citizens joined in the welcome to the Grand Encampment. This afternoon a parade and display of the Knights took place. At an early hour a large concourse of persons, Sir Knights with a very great percentage of the fair sex, assembled in Mount Vernon Square. At 5 o'clock the alarm sounded, and in an incredibly short time the department was on the line of march for a brief parade, the rapidity of throwing water was testified to the satisfaction of all present.

KNIGHTLY COURTESY.

The ball, which was given this evening, inaugurated for the entertainment of the stranger Sir Knights, were all that the most genuine courtesy could suggest. Yesterday the most fraternal treat was given on Wednesday afternoon, by Prof. Wering's New York Seventh Regiment Band, from the steps of the Continental Hotel, on the portico in front of the United States Court-house, tendered them by Mr. Charles Gunther, of New York, a member of New York, on the portico in front of the United States Court-house, tendered them by Mr. Charles Gunther, of New York, a member of the Grand Jury. Thousands of persons that thronged the streets attested to the brilliancy of their performance. More than forty bands of music are in the city, besides the regular city bands, and the streets are, in fact, rounds constantly beguiling the ear with notes sometimes sweet and tender, and sometimes loud and bold enough to make a terrific retribution, and therefore left the world under the altar.

I am opening the sixth seal all nature was convulsed, and it seemed as if the whole world was to be at once destroyed by an angry God.

CHAPTER VIII.

The scene continues, but with change. Four angels holding the winds of destruction in their hands about to blow. Another angel, second to none in clearness of vision, and yet to look to the text alone for the meaning, with the English bible and the Latin vulgate before me.

CHAPTER I.

There seemed no difficulty in comprehending every thing in this chapter. St. John, on the Lord's day, was in the spirit in the island of Patmos, where he was sent for his religious opinions, during the persecution in the reign of Domitian; and he heard a loud voice behind him saying: "What you see write in a book and send to the seven churches." He turned around and saw seven golden candlesticks; and the Saviour in splendid array holding seven stars in his right hand. At this sight he fell as if dead. The Saviour appeased him, putting his right hand on him, told him not to fear, and declared who he was; and told him, write what you have seen; and the "mystery of the seven stars and the seven candlesticks" were the seven churches. Thus far the vision was pictorial with the express explanation.

CHAPTERS II. AND III.

He is then ordered to write seven several letters to the seven churches in Asia, upon the old state of the Christian Church. These, of course, that he knew thoroughly their merits and their demerits; giving advice to each, holding out promises and hope, coupled with threats. He is severe on the Nicolaitanes, on those who falsely represented themselves to be Jews, on the doctrine of Balaak, and the abominations of Jezebel, and on the Laodiceans. It is worthy of remark, that, in the writing to Pergamos, St. John alludes to the death of his faithful witness Antipas (who is said to have been put to death as a martyr, during some period of Domitian's persecution), and it is also worthy of remark, that, in writing to Smyrna, he tells them that they are about to suffer their tribulations for ten days, whilst these special letters were dictated to the seven churches, the command was more extensive to write all he might see as to future events, presented by pictorial representations, which he was not only to see, but to hear, and distinctly presented as prophecy. The interpolation is a new one of the big fish, the party followed them for half an hour, approaching so near at one time that when they rose to blow, the spray flew in the faces of those on board the yacht. These huge denizens of the deep seemed to be enjoying their visit to the bay very much, amusing themselves with some pretty tall spouting, throwing the water to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Those who saw them say that they might have been easily captured had the proper apparatus been at hand.

BUSINESS.

That I mentioned nothing of the business done by this august body does not follow that none has been transacted. Much of "benefit to the craft" was transacted, and among many knotty points in Masonic jurisprudence settled. The Grand Encampment of the United States is composed of the first four officers of each State Grand Commandery, to-wit: The Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General, and Captain General, and all Past Grand Commanders. All other Sir Knights who may be in attendance are honorary members.

LEAVING FOR HOME.

Many of the delegations are already leaving for home, and to-morrow your correspondent will do likewise. Among the regrets I shall leave this hospitable city, with its gallant and magnanimous men and lovely ladies, carrying with me the dearest recollections of this happy visit. T.

☞ As a party of gentlemen were enjoying a sail in a yacht a few days since, they sighted two fin-back whales about two miles from shore, and about sixty feet in length. Being curious to obtain a nearer view of the big fish, the party followed them for half an hour, approaching so near at one time that when they rose to blow, the spray flew in the faces of those on board the yacht. These huge denizens of the deep seemed to be enjoying their visit to the bay very much, amusing themselves with some pretty tall spouting, throwing the water to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Those who saw them say that they might have been easily captured had the proper apparatus been at hand.

☞ A Racine girl wanted her lover to swear on the Bible that she was all the world to him, and when he wouldn't she knocked him down with the sacred volume.

☞ A Kansas family, husband, wife, and seven children, walked twenty-five miles to see the circus, the other day.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ **$3 sole leather trunks,

COURIER-JOURNAL

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, '71.

FOREIGNERS.

SINCE the Hospodar of Roumania went to that country he is said to have spent his entire private fortune, estimated at $1,000,000.

ONE of the houses in the Rue des Commines, destroyed during the reign of the Commune in Paris, is said to have belonged to Christine Nilsson.

A VIOLENT Bonapartist in Paris has published a pamphlet, charging Marshal MacMahon with intemperance, and declares the Marshal lost the battle of Worth by reason of his intoxication.

LANGHAM, who defeated Sayers in the pugilistic ring, and was a great favorite at one time of the British "fancy," died in London the other day, and received eulogistic obituary notices in the English journals.

ITS their capacity for unremitting labor the Germans seem to surpass every other nation. Dr. Daniel Sanders, a philologist, has just published a dictionary of the German language, on which he spent thirty-five years.

MUSICAL geniuses are proverbially sensitive. When Franz Liszt last played on the piano at the Vatican, the Pope fell asleep during one of the composer's finest *fantasias*, which so enraged the vain Hungarian that he quitted Rome, and now swears he will never return while Pio Nono stays there.

THE house in which Lazare Nicolas Carnot, the French revolutionist, died, at Magdeburg, during his exile, is now occupied by an insane old woman, who believes herself to be Queen Semiramis. It was of Carnot that Bourdon de l'Oise first said, "This man has organized victory."

THE Polish Jews have the reputation of being among the longest-lived people in Europe. One of their number, Leser Chamanower, died recently in Prussian Poland, near Tarnobschau, at his one hundred and seventeenth year. He is said to have two brothers still living, aged respectively one hundred and five and one hundred and nine years.

VEFOUR, the celebrated Palais Royal restaurateur, the only formidable rival of the Trois Freres, has announced to have failed, and his effects will be sold. He has lost, it is stated, nearly $400,000, and is declared to be bankrupt. He sacrifices his ruin directly and entirely to the war. His restaurant was a great favorite with Americans, who formed a large part of his patrons.

A MADRID correspondent writes that bullfighters in Spain are growing so scarce that there is much difficulty in procuring them for the exhibitions of that city. Grenada and Seville Prices have been largely advanced for picadores and matadores; but still the supply is altogether inadequate to the demand, which may be considered a new evidence that the brutal sport is declining.

THE Belgian women seem to have a particular talent for business. The Sisters Everbert, in Brussels, are the largest lace manufacturing firm in the world. Dr. de la Pierre, Chief of the Dental College at Brussels, has a wife as partner in his professional labors. In Brussels, Liege, Ghent, and other cities, women are the associates of their husbands and fathers in nearly all the departments of trade, and display great ability and industry.

A CONGRESS of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, consisting of about 2,000 persons, has recently been in session at Linz, in Upper Austria. The Governor of the province opened the Congress with an address, in which he said that the Austro-Hungarian Government continued to be animated by a progressive spirit in educational matters, and that it would never permit any reactionary movement. He announced a very depressing effect on the few members who belong to the clerical party. The following resolutions were adopted: 1. The teaching of religion according to the confession is the fundamental principle of popular education. 2. Religious teaching should develop as simply and spiritually as possible the knowledge of the original source of Christianity, science of canons and history. 3. The teaching of morality should proceed by example as well as by precept. 4. It being admitted that the teaching of religion and morality is irrespective of creed, the necessity for an ecclesiastical inspection of religion in national schools disappears. The other speeches and resolutions were equally liberal in tone, and the Congress is regarded an event of no small importance.

L-UTE TAYLOR.

His F-First Acquaintance With a D- Dentist.

The following is said to be a *verbatim* report of the remarks before the Odontological Chosen State Dental Association, by the well-known editor and lecturer, Lute Taylor, Esq., of La Crosse:

Mr. Mindeed in the p-papers that the t-tooth pullers were to meet in council here at this t-time; b-but I had no idea that it was a combination to their fraternity, and no expectation of being present at any of your sessions until, through your urgent invitation of Mr. President, and your reassuring terms by which you quieted my nervous a-apprehension, I was induced to come in and hear the discussion of t-to-night.

Mr. I-love your profession is not 'greater than the love of w-woman,' nor yet of m-money, men are of the same cloth as the d-dentist I first had an introduction to, professionally, I thought would hope you would be very speedy and early adjournment, and d-depart from the city. I was more confiding when I met that dentist than I think I have been in one of these t-fellows who seem to h-have a 'roving commission,' c-came to the place where I resided, and took a great deal of interest in me from the start. He was a brother M-Mason, too, and soon secured my young affections. He w-wanted to le-a-rn my name, and in a moment of w-weakness, I let h-him. Up to that t-time I thought my m-mouth was all right—as good a one as I wanted. But he—only did one d-ding disaster there! One tooth I must let him fill, and at once, or irretrievable ruin would be the consequence. I hesitated and asked him what 'become of those who hesitate. He seemed a messenger sent just at that time to save my health from impending ruin. He was, of course, a superior d-dentist; for I had it *from his own lips.*

"And then came out the strange instruments, more d-diverse in appearance than what Peter saw let down in a sheet, and all formed, it seemed, for the especial purpose of saving me my health from ruin. He used those instruments. I had a consciousness of it at the time. I thinkhe-e nerve and sensation and whatever else was in that tooth. But it didn't hurt m-much M-or. President, for the g-girl I afterwards married was h-holding my head, and I let him work as long as he wanted to. And then he brought out the g-gold, and then he punished it into that tooth. I went home to the yard, until I felt I had a bank of deposit on which I could d-draw for almost any r-ainy day.

"With bright visions I went to bed that night, but not to sleep. There was something worse than the instruments a-gnawing at that tooth. I tried different combinations, and m-modifications of these, but I c-ontinued unhappy. In the morning I sought my dental friend, but he was not. He had gone on his mission to bless humanity in other p-parts. It were well thus.

"I have no memorandum detailing exactly what I did that day; I d-didn't forget that night, for, when I went to bed I was more

COURIER-JOURNAL
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, '71.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Night.	CLOSES. Day.	Night.
Cin. & Eastern	5.30 A M 12.00 5.30 P M	10.30	8.15	12.00
Ind'polis & Chic	2.00	12.30	1.00	12.00
St. Louis	2.00	9.30	1.00	9.15 12.07
Memphis, Charleston & New Orleans	7.00 A M	10.30	7.30 A M 5.00 P M	12.00
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	2.00 A M 1.00	10.30	7.30 A M 5.00 P M	12.00
Lebanon & Bloomfield	2.00			12.00
Bardstown Br.	9.00		2.30	
Frankfort & Shelbyville	11.30	7.00	2.00	12.00
L. & F. Way Mails				12.00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6.30		9.00	
Evansville Mail Boat (Leaves daily exc. Sundays)	4.30		3.30	
New Albany	2.00	9.30	1.00	12.00
Jeffersonville	2.00 A M 1.00		1.00	12.00
North Vernon Way Mails	1.00		1.00	12.00
Shelbyville	11.30		7.00	2.00 12.00
Taylorville Stage (leaves 12 noon)	12.30			12.00
Three Springs Mail				
Taylorsville Stage (leaves Mon., Wed. and Fri.)	12.00			12.00
Shepherdsville Stage (leaves Mon., Wed. and Fri.)				12.00

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Albaugh Combination closed its second week at the Opera-house last night, with the Ticket-of-Leave Man and Katharine and Petruchio. Aladdin shut up his show, and has gone. We are now promised a taste of the Black Crook, with the Cincinnati company.

Mons. and Mad. Mueller.

The above well-known artists and favorite teachers of dancing, have returned from their summer tour, and will reopen their dancing academy, at Masonic Temple, on Friday and Saturday next, September 29th and 30th, at 3 P. M., for misses and masters, and at 8 P. M. for ladies and gentlemen. Prof. Mueller informs us that he has received magnificent new dances from Europe, among which are the celebrated new Bismarck Quadrilles, Berlin Kontier, Crown Prince of Prussia's Triumphal Quadrille New German, Russian Zoarina, Karlotaka, Chicago Fairie Queen, Bon Ton, &c., &c., all of which will be introduced.

Country Merchants.

The following is a list of country merchants now in the city and stopping at the Louisville Hotel: G. F. Gates, Atalopa; E. R. King, Jackson, Tenn.; T. C. Patterson, Eaton, Tenn.; W. P. Campbell, Florence; P. D. Morton, Florence; N. Harding, Murray, Ky.; Jno. W. Shelton, Covington, Tenn.; W. P. Sheppard, Ala.; J. C. Cobb, Paducah; R. B. Hopper, Ala.; S. C. Simpson, Tenn.; L. Mason, Tenn.; E. Dickinson, Tenn.; W. N. Bledso, Canton, Miss.; H. Bushing, Port Mason, Miss.; J. F. Sprague, Stanford; O. C. Owen, Franklin, Tenn.; Thos. J. Crosswait, Gallatin, Tenn.; J. B. Bell, Greenville, Miss.; H. Nance, Ala.; J. L. Lamb, Columbus, Tenn.; J. T. Alexander, Columbus, Tenn.; W. S. Collier, Franklin, Ky.; Joseph P. Stanley, Seima, Ark.; Jos. McElwain, Tennessee; J. A. Wise, Port Oliver, Tenn.; J. C. Miles, Little Rock, Ark.; C. M. Bond, Ky.; J. P. Webb, Little Rock; Jno. Smith, Okalona; S. P. James, Florence; W. P. Brooks, Napoleon, Ark.; J. P. Brown, Iuka, Miss.; G. P. Hammersly, Iuka, Miss.; A. Mayfield, Tennessee; W. H. Wheeler, Warren, Ark.; Jno. Johnson, Texas; Geo. Mason, Athens, Ala.; Jno. H. Kennedy, Cofferville, N. Y.; L. T. Provine, Cofferville, N. Y.; F. H. Powers, Florence, Alabama; V. M. Harrington, Advance, W. Va.; Campbell, Tenn.; J. W. McLeod, Oxford, Miss.; J. C. Mills, Little Rock; Robert Burke, Cadis, Ky.; D. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky.; Frank Miller, New Haven, Ky.; James W. Waymen, Ind.; J. Robinson, Ind.; H. W. Stuart, Shelby co., Ky.; H. Smith, Munfordsville; J. C. Craddock, Munfordsville; J. B. Martin, Glasgow; L. Well, Demopolis, Ala.; J. L. Glover, Princeton, Ky.; C. B. Hood, Miss.; B. T. Duke, Miss.; J. L. Rogers, Clarksville, Ark.

An Aged and Indigent Couple.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, an old man named John Collins, aged 84 years, accompanied by his wife, who was of corresponding age, arrived in the city by the Salt-river road, on foot, and halted at the Gillis engine-house, on Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. They came from North Carolina, and have walked all the way from the northern portion of that State, carrying upon their backs all their worldly possessions, which consisted of a small tent, under which they camped by the roadside at night, a coffee-pot and a small tin bucket, in which they cooked their five miles from the city, on the Salt-river road, and this morning were making their way to Decatur county, Indiana, when, upon relating their story to the firemen at the engine-house, one of them sent the aged couple to Mayor Baxter, and that gentleman, after learning their situation, kindly furnished them transportation to Edinburgh, Indiana. Notwithstanding their extreme old age and the fatigue and exposure of so long a march, which was in great part through a mountainous country, each of this ancient pair still possessed much of the fire of youth, and were sprightly and in high spirits.

The Excavator.

The great excavator is a machine lately invented, and is working with considerable success in Iowa. It was tried yesterday evening, at the foot of Brook street, and gave entire satisfaction. It runs upon two wheels, and is drawn by two, four or six horses or oxen, according to the size of the machine. Some of the machines are small and others large. The bed swings underneath. Also is made with dirt by means of a broad band connected with the scraper, which turns up the ground. The dirt is first thrown upon the band, which, turning upon itself, is drawn back and empties its load into the bed. The wheels of the cart move the whole machinery. When the bed is full the cart is driven to the place where it is desired to deposit the dirt. There a crank is turned, and the entire bottom is opened, and drops its load. Two hundred and fifty cubic yards can be thrown up in a day. It would require twenty-five hands to accomplish the same work in the same time. In the construction of railroads, river levees, and other embankments, this is an invaluable machine. It saves labor, time, and money. It costs from three to five hundred dollars, and is for sale by Mr. John Robson.

The Fire Last Night.

About half-past 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the office of Atchison & Joseph, lawyers, on Court Place. The alarm was given and the engines rushed to the place in great haste, but the flames had not taken a strong hold, and were extinguished very easily. Some incendiary had gone into the office with a bottle of benzine, poured it upon a pile of books near the back door, and then set it on fire. Another blaze was started in the front part of the building, but was also easily put out. The whole building was filled with smoke, a man named Gans, living in it, was much choked, and the inside [illegible] damaged. Nothing else was [illegible] the office.

A Forger of $2.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Jno. Harmon, a resident of Jeffersontown, visited the saloon of Jno. Moore, No. 331, East Market street, and presented an order for $2, that purported to be from Charles Slemmer, also a resident of Jeffersontown, which he requested Sam to cash. Butgetown, the latter suggesting anything wrong, cashed the order, and afterward presented it to Slemmer for payment, when the document was pronounced a forgery. Information of the transaction was left with Officer Forman and Gregory, who promptly arrested and placed Harmon in the first-district police station.

CITY BUSINESS.

Every Lady

should read the society news in this week's Critic.

☞ Buckel & Shaffer's Real Estate Circular will be ready for delivery on the 10th of October. Persons wishing to have their property advertised in it free of charge should list their property with them before the last proximo.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of the first-class tobacco stemmery and residence of the late M. M. Kerr, at Clarksville, Tennessee, to be sold at public auction November 1. The property is very valuable and desirable.

☞ Buckel & Shaffer's sale of beautiful Broadway and Bainbridge street building lots, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, comes off next Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. This is the handsomest property in the West End, and should not fail to attract buyers, as it belongs to a non-resident, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Heating by Steam.

The use of steam for heating public buildings, factories, cellar, &c., is becoming universal, but the question as to which is the best method of applying it is as yet a vexed one. It is of the greatest importance, however, that all work of the kind should be well and thoroughly done, and that all material used should be of the best quality. Messrs. Magone & Co., No. 73 Third street, make steam heating, in all its branches, a specialty, and have a well-earned reputation for doing all work in the very best manner.

THE FRANKFORT KUKLUX.

Arrest of Three Prominent Young Men of that Place Charged with the Hanging on the Night of the Last Election.

Their Examining Trial Yesterday.

Three prisoners, Richard Crittenden, Howard Smith, Jr., and James Alley, were brought to Louisville on Friday, charged with the hanging of the two negroes, Harry Johnson and Henry Washington, at Frankfort, on the night of the August election. Another man, named Walcott, is charged with the same offense, but he has not as yet been arrested. Their examining trial was commenced yesterday before Commissioner Merriwether. There were several witnesses, both black and white. The evidence of the first four however is not very valuable, except the statement of Mr. Craddock, who said that, on the night of the hanging, he and young Crittenden, one of the accused, went to their room, about 11½ o'clock, and slept there all night. Mr. Crittenden did not leave the room until next morning.

Mr. R. W. Loller, the jailer, was the next witness. The following was his statement: I was wakened up about half after one o'clock, and found thirty-five or forty men disguised and standing in the yard. Those who first called me said that they had a prisoner from "Pete's Point" whom they wished to put in jail. When I went out they informed me that there were two negroes locked up there whom they wished to get, and that I must keep d—n quiet. I was badly frightened and did keep very quiet. Johnson and Washington were the men they wanted. They did not say what they were going to do with them. After being taken away I saw them no more until the next day when they were returned to the jail corpses in their coffins. There was a light in the court-house, and I went over there. One man was in there asleep. All the rest were gone. He explained that he had been drinking, and fell to sleep in the effects of it. Several men were seated on the street corner, smoking cigars and conversing. In a short while I heard a pistol fire, and one of the men observed: "It is all over." One then walked down St. Clair street. I did not cross the street to these men nor speak to them. It was not my duty to have done so, but to stay at home. I did not wake up anybody. I did not know anybody of what was going to take place. After I was waked up, I heard horses across the river, but knew nothing about them. Found the militia gone at daybreak.